

tilizer exerts a controlling influence on the results of the analysis. And yet, comparatively speaking, but few manufacturers

their articles upon which their guaranteed compensation is based.

exerts a controlling influence on the results of the analysis, why is it not stated? If the

which has the law been amended to cover the use of fertilizers? The answer is yes, but no use but to mislead and control the farmer. Minerals, alkalis and other chemicals are sold by the manufacturer, but the Commonwealth does not put any buyers under guardianship and estimate of their needs. The farmer is left to choose what he buys. He farmers need a law no more than the manufacturer. The farmer needs the fertilizers they use, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. The farmer needs a law to make proper condition for mixing, which can be done on the barn floor; they will change the law to make the fertilizer company trade will soon bring fair prices. The effect of the present fertilizer law is the effect of the present law on the liquor, opium and mix them to suit themselves. They have made it impossible for the farmer to get a fertilizer that is pure phosphate, that is, phosphoric acid soluble in distilled water in the ratio of one and one-quarter percent to one pound. But on application to the soil, the so-called insoluble phosphoric acid is made available for the plant. Well, if the ground is, it is available for plant food.

ANDREW H. WARD.

Grain Sowing and Growing.

Spring sowing so recently finished can now be discussed to better advantage than before it began, and no doubt many instructive ideas, fresh in the mind, might be

With drilling, the difference between plants grown from grain put in with long and short drills was not so marked. The points worn off, is very clear to the eye. The stocky, well-tillered plants I get now are the same as those I got last year. The grain drill still used was new, and the holes were sharp and long. Then it was almost impossible to find a point that was not sharp, especially in mellow ground; now the points are all worn off and I am so sure that the hoe itself is to be worn away some. Furthermore, I follow the method of first drilling the grain, and then the manure, so that the reader can judge how deep the seed is deposited. It is just right. The manure is deposited in the furrow and perfectly fitted, so that the grain is not so liable to be washed away from the seed bed. There are a few plants from seed planted too deep by the drill, as well as by the harrow, and I have to weed them out. I have been urged, from slack screening; many well-shaped kernels are without stout germs, or, if they have, they are so small that they are short. I cleaned over again that falling from the fanning mill, having just rolled off the hulls, and I found that I had lost about 10 per cent. I did not half come up. It proved a poor saving. Cracked and halved kernels in barley and wheat are not so common as in corn. Still, they do not amount to 1/2 per cent. Still, I know a farmer so careful in regard to this, that he has a large machine for cleaning the stoga boots and work in stocking feet when cleaning seed wheat. Large, perfectly shaped kernels are the only ones required for seed. I have not seen a machine of this kind, but I have seen a machine for cleaning seed wheat, and an excellent one.

orous development of plants depends far less upon the size and weight of the seed

with earth. The most mischievous drain on the seed comes from deep sowing. In this case, the seed is covered by a layer of soil, and another fraction produces only seedling plants and few tillers. Shallow or medium sowing is the most profitable, and it should have yielded the yield for me.

Now, F. G. asserts that "indicating the shallow sowing of clover impacts on the yield," as different plants require different depths, and this is in a measure true, but I have not observed that clover requires more than those I have all along had under my hand. The difference in the yield is due due regard to the size of seeds and nature of plants, in the shallow direction. The larger seeds of the clover variety would plant deeper, and the smaller seeds I would grade off, until with tobacco, clover, and alfalfa, I could sow them and not cover at all, simply use a roller after sowing, but not always. Clover and timothy are sown in the same manner, and I use the roller whether sown in grain or not. The Tiner doctrine of harrowing clover is a mistake, and I have no doubt that it is of great benefit to the winter-wheat grower, but I have no doubt that it is a bad practice. I commendation generally ceases after one or two trials. So, clover sown in the fall is not harrowed, and the seedlings of the harrow here. It seldom fails to grow well. It will always take a good soil, and I have no doubt that it will fail when the soil lacks in nitrogen and humus. Rules when laid down in nature are continually being changed, and I have no doubt that I deemed premature that F. G. attempts, with all the careful methods, and exact scales, to determine the best method of sowing, with no other discretion than the extent of sowing, and the size of the seed. I have no kinds of seeds, according to the size, the smaller seeds requiring lighter covering.

It is a mistake to suppose that the extent of surface, favoring a wider contact

would think work with large dent corn and pumpkin seeds? Reckoning the depth of the soil, I would advise to plant the corn on grass seed planted half an inch, and recommended for the pumpkins, to be recommended to be five inches, and if we rationate in the same way with a kidney bean, I do not bear planting deeper than barley. He thinks the rule held by some that five or six inches is the depth of the soil, and that constitutes the extent of depth to be covered, is not correct. It is not the depth of the soil, but the seed with about its thickness, and the evaporation heat is the power activating the germ to action, and with barley, oats and wheat, the range in each is nearly the same. The soil is the power activating the germ is a prime necessity; but exclusion of the soil is not a necessity. The soil is the power activating the seeds. Moisture must be had, and not a little, but a large amount of it. In the soil, the evaporation heat is the power activating the seeds, evaporation is very quick and it

To insure a supply of moisture conditions are favorable for germination, the sowing, sifting and fixed position of the future plant, the seed is covered with soil. With one or two exceptions, it may be said that the less humus in the soil the deeper the seeds must be placed. In soils containing humus-covered soils, the cereals may be covered half an inch. When severe droughts come in early fall, it has been a custom with some farmers to sow quite deep, three inches or more, so as to hasten germination; but in the end the marked advantage is seldom gained over the grain left exactly on the surface of the soil. In porous, sandy soils, the air penetrates the pores, and the seeds are often offered the best breeding plume. Cereals may be planted in six or eight inches, and there are sands where corn will come up if planted

[illegible]

than an inch before the plumage gets started. This continues until the second or third moulting, forming a root crown, two, three or a longer or shorter time, according to the depth of the soil. The root crown of the deep-rooted cereals is produced between the seed and root crown near the surface. Some cereals, such as wheat, have a root crown at primary. This is erroneous, for cereals have no tap roots; but, nearly as a rule, the root crown is produced between a low, firm root crown near the surface.

Only with the most favorable weather conditions, and with the most favorable soil, can it get as abundant a mass of root crown as it is capable of producing. It gets to growing before the root crown is formed, and it is not until the root crown is formed, it can produce a full quota of root crown. The root crown is formed by the sowing prevents its forming a root crown by the 1st of October. It can never produce a root crown until the 1st of October. A successful farmer of this section in years gone by, used to say that his sowing of wheat was the best he ever did, and that it was the usual time (with us) approximating the 1st of October. In September the seed was put in at a moderate depth, and it was a few times lay in the dust awaiting the rain for the seed to get a start. The wheat and the wheat sprang into life and grew.

should go full rations while young, and neglect of this can never be made up after the fact. The one has to be fed on a little extra food at first, but it will be found as easy as to feed calves. Lambs can be taught to drink from a bucket, and this will help to reduce the labor, as a dozen of them may drink at a trough at once. It needs a practical man to know how to do this. I have seen and we have that they all get full feed.

We have given the best means of lampraising in the world, and it is a very simple thing in milk yield of the ewe; but it may be quite appropriate to discuss the best means of increasing the milk yield of the ewe. Milk secretion can be promoted in the ewe the same as in the milch cow, by giving her a good ration of food, and by feeding with a view to this some months before yearling. Milk is a nitrogenous product, and the nitrogenous food is the best. It is not good to feed corn to all stock that, when they think the sheep need a little grain, and to feed a great deal of corn to the ewes, who are very well for non-breeding sheep, but it is not proper food for breeding ewes. The milk of a ewe is composed of 85 per cent. nitrogenous to 3.42 of carbonaceous elements. The milk of a cow has only 1 to 8.60; and the milk of a pig has only 1.25 than one-eighth as much nitrogenous as the milk of a ewe.

as much nitrogenous elements as required to develop the milk secretion. The excess of starch in corn tends to produce a feverish condition of the system and to lay on fat rather than to develop the muscles. Oats

small quantity of linseed meal mixed with the oats make it still better. Our Canadian

which is excellent. But the linseed meal has one advantage over pea meal; it is not so apt to sour. Wheat bran is also good to prepare ewes to give a liberal amount of milk. This feeding should be continued until the breeding ewes should be systematically followed, for when the milking capacity is developed it becomes hereditary, and can be passed on to the lambs. It is a good idea to breed some poor milkers should be discarded as breeders, for the food to support the lambs will be of less quality in a breed of poor milkers. (Live Stock Journal)

How to Raise Turkeys.

food for animals. Farmers who have tried to grow oat fodder in this way have become discouraged, and abandoned it as fodder crop; but those farmers who have sown seed enough to make the straw fine and cut at the proper time and cured it, well have found it a valuable fodder crop. One good land a very large crop can be grown and the straw cut and cured, and it is worth much as Hungarian. The only drawback to the oat crop is its liability to rust, and when the rust will strike it before it is fully grown, but it is not much more liable to rust than corn, and it is not so much permitted to stand until the grain is fully mature, then it is less liable to rust, and to rust is not so much to cut, although it is just commencing to blossom, but when there is a rust on the straw, it is not so much to stand until the kernel is nearly grown.

Ploughing Shallow or Deep for Soiling.

Crops.

We have a question relating to the benefit of deep or shallow ploughing for soiling, asking if the land for fodder crop, to be planted at several different times, so as to

food or sloppy food of any kind, except soured milk, and never feed any uncooked food of any kind until after they have thrown out

to a two and a half feet. I prefer planting in a hill to drilling, as I think we get much more uniform crops. I don't think that more foot-value will be realized if but three stalks are allowed to a hill, and I don't think that the yield will be quite so much weight if it will give more stalks per acre. I have never planted till the latter half of May in ordinary seasons, this corn will grow so rapidly that it will be ready for cutting in sufficient, think most farmers who raise fodder-corn cut it too green, thereby robbing the crop of its nutritive value, and also causing more difficulty in curing, and often when cut green the fodder moulds, and is not so palatable. I have found that when hucks begin to turn and ears show, the fodder is ready for cutting, and should not exceed \$1.50 per acre, if it stands up well, as it is quite sure to do if planted in hills. I have found that if cut too soon, then, when the weather is good and the fodder in the right condition to handle, bind it in shocks, and it will keep better, and makes some good-sized ears, huck them, but do not try to huck the nuts, as they will be broken. The material which I prefer for bands is made from raw cotton, and I have found a little less wear for this purpose. When cut at this stage of growth it is tough and will stand up well, and I have found that a firmer band to handle than twice bands, and cattle eat the straw with the fodder, and I have found that it is better to cut near the middle, so as to be easily handled. I have had bands bind fodder with double the weight of straw, and I have found that tops, so that when trying to pitch one of these over a fence, bands will do it, and I have found that the straw of six feet wide such bands can neither be loaded nor carried.

also be fed with green corn. Every farm should grow clover if the land is suitable.

Hen manure is generally pretty rich, with strong alkaline properties in both its potash and its ammonia, hence we can see no par-

particular object in mixing ashes with it. Rather, apply the ashes where there is no

hen manure. An equal bulk of plaster can do no harm, but might do some good in absorbing and retaining its ammonia and thus reducing its loss. It is better to use it than to be using it, because it might be safe to drop it in the hill with the corn. The best way is to mix it with the soil before dropping the corn, but that consumes time. Dropped on top of the hill it would probably all reach the corn, but it would not be so good. In earlier stages of its growth. Hen manure is a good thing to use about corn, however, and it is not so expensive.

At this season the best wheat can be noted by practical farmers by its lighthness green color, the grain being green and the stalks are to bear. This green is distinct from the slatish blue cast of the winter wheat, and it does not require so much water. It is also distinct from the luxuriant dark green, which is the condition of the wheat in the fall. The winter wheat, which in wheat shows too heavy growth of straw to stand up until the harvest, and the winter wheat, which is too heavy growing are very apt to look with doubt on the best wheat because it is a lighter green color.

The easiest way to plough a lot is to go around it until it is done, turning a furrow

to the fence on all sides and leaving a dense growth of weeds and brush. The soil has been ploughed in this way that long cultivated fields are apt to have ridges of soil on the outside of the fence. Ploughing a back furrow a few feet or rods from the fence will remove the weeds and evil. In stubble land the field had better be laid off into lands of any desired width and ploughed in the same way, leaving deep furrows, especially for corn.

There is a limit in age, beyond which some animals are not profitable to keep. Animals, and this is likewise true of the fowls, are apt to become old and the flesh acquires a rank, unpleasant flavor which could not be tolerated even in bacon. It is better to get rid of old animals, and strong in their service as a younger animal would be. A young animal is more profitable when before she has passed her sixth year, and the boar castrated at four. These animals are profitable for a longer period.

Sows in pig, it must be remembered, have many lives to support besides their own. They are apt to become old and infirm too thin, for she ought to be prepared for the flesh to support the young. It is better to get rid of the young pigs need the kind of food which will make bone and muscle the flesh to support the young. The old sow comparatively grown. Milk, bran and buttermilk will do this. Cabbages and radishes

breeder seeks to get the two litters it is desirable that the dates of farrowing be so arranged

Professor Hilgard of the University of California, in a bulletin recently issued in relation to Dr. Bauer's mercury remedy for phylloxera, states that there is no question as to the efficacy of metallic mercury finely diffused through the soil in killing the phylloxera or any small insect remaining

This remedy consists of quicksilver mixed

compost is buried in the soil near the mouth of the diseased vine. The decomposition of the material results in a mercurial vapor which is fatal to insects. The viticulture community of California probably owes Bauer's remedy on a large scale, and, since, once for all, if the mercury be effected in the soil, the vineyard is clear.

It seems hardly necessary to urge our readers to plant as large an acre in corn as they can, but in the case of wheat, however, here are a few points for them to consider. When wheat and flour are scarce, the price of wheat is high, and the cheaper food and find it in meal, and the increased demand advances its price. Corn, on the other hand, is abundant, and its prices. As the prospect for wheat diminishes, that for corn ought to increase, to enable the grower to clear the market and balance of accounts at the end of the year.

A correspondent gives this way of winnowing wheat: "I have seen wheat threshed over forty years." "Make a solution of soft soap and water as strong as will be used for washing clothes. Dip the whole piece of sponge (not too large) to the end of a pole, saturate it with the suds and pass it over the grain, holding it close to the grain, thoroughly, and the work is done and the trees benefited. The enemy is killed, and the grain will be clean. Do this in the forenoon, and late in the afternoon, at the same time, and the grain will be clean, and consequently not at home. An active man will in a short time destroy in this way the pests of the orchard over a large area."

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

make the mistake of watering too much causing the bulbs to rot.

TERRESTRIAL DUST.

Light Charged With Information
You Know How to Read It.

(Nature.)

You know the shower of falling stars that streaks across the sky. You know that these are lumps of interplanetary matter careering through space, mostly doubtless round the sun, but not necessarily together into planets. Consider the lump of iron that has been possibly fragments of some ancient world, possibly relics of the old nebulous world material, never yet aggregated into worlds. You know that it has been traveling along, some alone, or related, or crowded together, and so they might rush through the air, and be broken down, or beared down upon some of them; they feel the gravitative influence of the huge mass of the earth, and they are broken apart, course notwithstanding their prodigious velocity. In an instant the terrific atmosphere strips of their outer coat, scrapes and rubs and scrapes and rubs, and the result is a stream of white-hot luminous trails, scraped off, and form a particulate still, and the fragments are broken apart, and perhaps escapes to resume its wanderings, but is disturbed a little by its encounter, but not so much as to be broken up into fragments altogether; another may be heated so much that it is broken up into fragments, while another may enter the atmosphere at a very moderate velocity—may be broken up into fragments, but not destroyed, and may limbed itself to the ground, to be dug up by some peasant, or some explorer, or some collector, or some museum. The frayed particles of such meteors may constitute no considerable part of the terrestrial matter, but they do come from altogether extra-terrestrial sources, and they are the only extra-terrestrial matter that we have seen. One other visitant from other worlds we know of, and that is light. Light is found everywhere, and it is the only thing that took many centuries to learn how to read it—first with the telescope, now with the microscope. We know that it shall say what still more potent revelations will be hidden truth. Meteoric dust may not be so good an informant as light is. Certainly we have not yet seen any of the latter for many, many years, that, at the instigation of Sir William Thomson, a committee of Section A of the Royal Society, in 1886, considered the question whether such dust could be collected and detected at all. Of course, it is not possible to collect it, but the committee has done good work.

Hale's Honey, the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. &
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
German Corn Remover kills corns & bunions
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye—Bl'k & brown, 60c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute, 25c.
Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

and some parts another, so as to suit the description of plant that is to fill it. The

THE WEEKLY GLOBE CLUB LIST.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

Cuttings should be put in about the end of July. The best are the small offsets or suckers, branch cut from the base of the plants. These can usually be pulled out with a small portion of roots attached, and will grow if the cuttings are three or three inches apart in a shady part of the garden, they will do best if the cuttings are under glass. In hot seasons, the plants are usually infested with a small reddish insect which does much damage. The plants are destroyed by dipping the cuttings in rather strong soft-soapy water. They should be kept in a cool place, and then be washed in clear rain water.

How to Grow the Lilac.

Everybody knows the lilac, and thanks to its easiness of propagation, one meets with it often than any other shrub. Common as it is, who does not love the shrub? Lilac-tide of the year is now near upon us, and in the backward spring, when what we started out to say was, that the very easiness of propagation, if not checked, spoils its power of flowering. As commonly seen, there are a few bushes an older bush, and there a flower is scattered over with a wilderness of unopened buds, and there a flower of a year's growth to that of the age of the bush in its present position. To the eye, the difference is striking. The clean stems, either as a single plant, or, if a bush, three, or any number desired, are cut out, and the old bush is cut away. The result is that the bush or tree is left with a few old stems, and the new stems left to grow, instead of exhausting itself in a mass of sprouts of all ages, with the old ten to ten to ten to ten to flower-bud. Trained to single stems, the whole head should be a mass of flowers every year. To attain this is necessary, as soon as the flowers have dropped, to go to work, and cut out the old stems; the stems; otherwise seed pods will form, and the bush exhaust itself forming seeds instead of flowers. The old stems are cut out in spring. This is the reason that, as mostly seen, the great mass of flowers come in the fall, instead of in the spring, when they will do it if given a chance.

Cultivating Smilax.

As soon as the seeds are ripe, usually about June, the earth is allowed to dry, about out and the foliage to die. The pot is then turned upon its side in some convenient place in the garden, and the seeds are left to rot. It will get no water. About the first of September take the bulbs from the pot and shake the earth from them. To prepare for the next year, break the bulbs in two, and broken bones in the bottom of the pot. The bulbs will grow in the pot about one-half leaf-mold, one-fourth fine sand and one-fourth garden loam, pressing the soil down with the foot. The soil is not quite to the top of the pot. Select the choicest of the bulbs and place them around the edge of the pot, with dirt over each, earth, but not too deep. Set a trellis firmly in the centre, place the new plants well plenty of sun, and water lightly until

rich, deep soil in September. They should be a foot from each other.

Indiana Farmer	2.00	2.50
Independent	3.00	3.50
International Review	5.00	5.00
Iowa Homestead	2.00	2.60
Journal of Microscopy	1.00	1.70
Journal of Chemistry	1.00	1.70
Le Francs (for students in French)	1.50	2.00
Leisure Hours, with premium	1.50	2.20
Lippincott's Magazine	3.00	3.30
London Lancet	5.00	5.00
London Edinburgh Review	4.00	4.20
London Quarterly Review	4.00	4.20
London Quarterly Review	2.50	3.30
London Quarterly Review	2.50	3.30

How to Grow the Lilac.

North's Magazine	1.50	2.00
North American Review	5.00	6.00
Northwestern Medical Review	5.00	6.00
N. Y. Fashion Bazar	3.00	3.50
Nursery	1.50	2.25
N. Y. Weekly	3.00	3.50
Nursing	3.00	3.50
Ohio Farmer	2.00	2.00
Puck (the best comic weekly)	5.00	5.00
Putnam's	5.00	5.00
Reprint (copyright new names)	5.00	5.00
Phrenological Journal, without prem.	2.00	2.50
Phrenological Journal with prem.	2.25	2.50
Phrenological Review	2.00	2.50
Prairie Farmer	2.00	2.50
Peterson's Lady's Magazine	2.00	2.50
Popular Science Monthly	5.00	5.00
Preaching Bulletin	3.00	3.10
Philadelphia Medical Times	4.00	4.10
Practical Farmer	2.00	2.50
Rideout's Magazine	1.00	1.75
Rural New Yorker	2.50	2.50
Saturday Evening Post	2.00	2.50
Scientific American	3.00	3.60
Scientific American	3.00	3.60
with supplement	7.00	7.00
Sunday School Times	2.00	2.50
Sunday School Times	2.00	2.50
St. Nicholas	3.00	3.40
Sanitarian	4.00	4.10
Saturday Evening Post	2.00	2.50
San Francisco Chronicle (Weekly)	2.00	2.50
Spirit of the Times	5.00	5.00
The Republic (Irish-Amer. Boston)	5.00	5.00
The Traffic	2.00	2.00
Turf, Field and Farm	2.00	2.00

Cultivating Smilax.

Waverley Magazine.....	5.00	5.00
Watchman.....	3.00	3.00
Western Star Journal.....	1.00	1.00

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE
BOSTON, MASS.

Symposium on How Women Shall Dress.

What to Do in Order to Preserve Wholesome Clothing in Moth Time.

Woman's National Press Association—Correspondence.

The North American Review for June has a symposium entitled "How Shall Women Dress?" in which various writers have taken up the question. Said opinions are divergent, conflicting and sometimes amusing.

Dr. E. M. King, the first in order, says that development in dress is attained not by force, but by the gradual process of evolution, wherein we must exert our best faculties, or die, or by intellectually preconceiving what is fittest and in freedom striving for it with the highest faculties of our nature.

Development in dress is the first condition, work causing him to discard those fripperies that encumbered his body and harassed his mind. But he affected woman's dress. She has not faced the struggle for existence; neither has she intellectually preconceived the fittest for herself, nor been free to exert her faculties for its attainment.

Charles Dudley Warner thinks the subject of woman's dress fascinating because the sudden and momentary changes in it are related to no physiological fact and can be traced to no known or regular cause. He says that he has read the Woman's Hour for the second day of the week, and that he has never read a better than that.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps contributes to the argument a few representative facts, and says that the list is encouraging. The manager of one of the oldest and largest of our newspapers, she writes, has called what is called the reformed underwear writes: "My patrons are now chiefly fastidious women."

Few women, however, will think much of the knowledge upon which the learned and distinguished judges have pronounced when they read his statement that "women sometimes wear drawers in winter."

Kate J. Jackson, the last writer of the list, writes that the condition of woman's dress is it, and prescribes combination undersuits, simple drawers with long sleeves, and a waist line to support skirts, drawers and a clean, simple, but with her "cardinal principle" that the dress should be supported mainly from the waist, and that the skirt should be put in the yard to make the work easier of heating and inspection.

How to Put Away the Winter Clothing.

How to Put Away the Winter Clothing.

HINTS TO GOOD HEALTH.

Some Popular Errors Concerning Health.

A New Cure for Warts—Headaches and the Eyes—Alcoholic Disease.

Death from Cancer—Carrying an Insensible Man—Strong Lungs.

The Formation of a Woman's National Press Association.

We are indebted to Mrs. Marion McBride for copies of the New Orleans Daily States and other papers giving interesting news of the formation of the new association.

"Hour" Correspondence.

Communications intended for this column should be addressed to "Editor Woman's Hour, SUNDAY GLOBE, Boston."

"An Old Admirer."—We will try and furnish diagrams for the trimming you ask, as well as up to the date of the last printed directions. The "serpentine" brand is the same as that now used in the market.

A very simple and pretty shawl is made by laying dotted or figured muslin on a blue or green cloth, and sewing a wide, narrow, brown or black ribbon in the corners.

A GOOD WORD FOR SHODDY.

Manufacturers' Views of Woollen Bags and Waste—A Boon for Poor People.

"Shoddy," said a well-known manufacturer, "is made of everything in the shape of woollen rags and woollen yarn waste. We get rags from the big readymade dress makers, and from the chaut tailors and from all kinds of mill-jacket, cassimere, shirt, etc.—that make woollen goods or yarns. Woollen goods make waste in nearly all departments."

How about the wear of goods containing shoddy?

They certainly wear as long as they should for their cost. Another point in favor of them, they utilize an immense quantity of waste, and thus save a great deal of money. Manufacturers buy largely of the color they want to use, and so save the cost of dyeing.

Headaches and the Eyes.

Some time ago the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter published a paper taking the ground that "sick-headache," so called, is really due to an affection of the eyes.

Headaches and the Eyes.

The Therapeutic Value of Bicycling.

On the Shore of the Pacific at Delightful Santa Monica.

Orange Groves and Arid Deserts Seen From a Railway.

At the Station to Welcome Us.

Los Angeles, May 13.—Left San Francisco yesterday morning for Santa Monica, a lovely place, where we found awaiting us the Southern Pacific Railroad.

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Deaths from Cancer.

The Lancet states that a marked increase in the death rate from cancer during the latter part of the present century has been observed.

BIRCH CANOES.

The Popularity of this Craft Cannot Be Overestimated.

BANON, May 16.—The canoe has become so popular among sportsmen and tourists that the building of this light and graceful craft has grown into an important industry.

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The Popularity of this Craft Cannot Be Overestimated.

On the Shore of the Pacific at Delightful Santa Monica.

Orange Groves and Arid Deserts Seen From a Railway.

At the Station to Welcome Us.

At the Station to Welcome Us.

Los Angeles, May 13.—Left San Francisco yesterday morning for Santa Monica, a lovely place, where we found awaiting us the Southern Pacific Railroad.

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"Great heavens!" exclaimed the traveler, "but there is the same sandwich! Yet it's the same identical ham that I wrote my initials on when I was here last fall. The only difference is that it is a little dryer and has a little more dust on it. What do you mean by setting out that old relic?"

"Aint' that's fresh, sah, but I think it's suit' yo' taste. It's 'bout as stale as yoke, an' that seems to be the way yo' life 'em. Coffee, sah!"
